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Government Equivalent, 2104 pounds. Unequalled For Storage. Will Not Slack.

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Main Street, Price, Utah

Complete legal blank stock at Salt Lake City and Provo prices. The Sun

OUTPUT NOW BACK TO NORMAL, IT IS SAID

FEBRUARY PERFORMANCE EXCEEDS THAT OF DECEMBER

Losses to Shipments of Coal From Car Shortage Decreasing Slightly the Last Few Weeks—Mines of the Carbon County District Working An Average of Three and Four Days.

Production of coal the country over returned almost to normal during the week ended February 16th. The total bituminous output including lignite and coal made into coke is estimated at 17,018,000 net tons, nearly a million tons greater than in the preceding week. The average production per working day was 1,847,000 tons, as compared with 1,752,000 tons, the daily average for February of last year. The performance per working day was better than at any time since early December, except during New Year's week. Indeed, because New Year's week contained but five working days, the week noted total production exceeded that in any week since December 8th.

For the country as a whole the ration of tonnage produced to full time capacity was 64.4 per cent during the week ended February 9th, as compared with 60.6 per cent during the preceding week. Losses attributed to car shortage decreased slightly from 29.2 per cent during the preceding week to 27.7 per cent. The cessation of flood conditions in the high volatile fields of Southwest Virginia and in the Southwest Virginia coal field caused losses due to mine disability to return to normal.

The increase in production which marked the week of February 9th was effected in Central Pennsylvania, in the Winding Gulf and Pocahontas and New River fields of West Virginia, in the high volatile fields of Southern West Virginia, and in the Southwestern Virginia district. Little change was reported from the Middle West. Production in Ohio remains at less than half of capacity. In that state and in Western Pennsylvania, the Irwin gas fields, the West Virginia Panhandle, and in the Fairmont and Juniper-Phillips districts of West Virginia conditions changed for the worse.

During the week of February 16th production of bituminous coal in the Connellsville and adjacent districts of Pennsylvania shared in the recovery experienced by the bituminous industry as a whole. Sixty-two of the principal operators reported a production of 229,440 net tons or 52.2 per cent of their capacity as rated by the railroad. Although the improvement was affected by a reduction in losses due to lack of coke cars, shortage of cars remained the dominant factor limiting production.

Losses attributed to that cause amounted to 24.4 per cent of the rated capacity; those due to shortage of yard labor, to 1.9 per cent. The same operators shipped 150,350 tons of coal, 35.7 per cent of their combined rating as coal producers.

REDUCTION OF FUEL USED BY MANUFACTURERS PLANNED

The national fuel administration is carrying on a series of conferences covering all industries which use large quantities of fuel with a view to learning the requirements of each line during 1918. The industries themselves are playing a leading part in these discussions. The aim of the fuel administration is to arrive at a percentage of production which, under the circumstances, will be satisfactory to the manufacturers and their workmen, but which will not represent a consumption of fuel for the manufacture of supplies not needed during the current year.

The order which has been issued limiting the use of fuel for the production of window glass to 50 per cent of the amount manufactured in 1917 is the result of one of these conferences. A survey of the field indicated that while not more than five million boxes of window glass would be used in 1918, competitive conditions were likely to result in an over-manufacture of at least two million boxes. It is through this system of limitation, together with large economy in the methods of using fuel, that the fuel administration expects to supplement the production of coal this year.

It is also hoped, as the railroads strengthen their facilities, that it will be possible to mine and transport a larger quantity of coal this year than last, but it is through these methods of reducing consumption that a repetition of this year's shortage is expected to be prevented.

DOMESTIC COAL SUPPLY IS SOON TO BE REGULATED

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The fuel administration is now considering placing an arbitrary limit on the amount of coal that may be delivered to domestic consumers. Regulations governing the retail distribution for the year beginning April 1, 1918, are now being worked out. In order to avert a recurrence of the shortage of the past winter, the administration proposes to put into effect a definite plan for the equitable distribution to domestic consumers throughout the country. In so far as possible, the regulations will be made flexible to enable the local fuel supply to thereby enable the local general rules to their own conditions. Proposals have been made to base the limitation upon the amount of coal delivered during the coal year of 1917. In ascertaining the requirements of the individual account will be taken on the amount already in hand. The administrators may go so far as to require the consumers to submit an at-

tested statement setting forth the amount of coal they have on hand, what has been ordered from dealers, the total amount used last winter and the amount required for the coming season.

NEW CONCERN GOING IN AT NESLEN IN GRAND COUNTY

Recently a new coal company was perfected in Salt Lake City which will, according to reliable information, proceed to open up large coal veins controlled by the company in Thompsons Canyon. The coal claims are situated near the property of the American Fuel company at Neslen, and it is understood that the coal is of the same good quality as that being mined by that company.

The principal owners of the new coal company have been connected with the American Fuel company for several years and are entirely familiar with the conditions in this section of the country and with the coal business particularly, and it is understood that they have sufficient capital to carry out the plans formulated for the development of their property.

The new company is being promoted by H. T. Neslen, J. N. Hayward, William Darke and H. M. Henderson. Henderson until recently was superintendent of the American Fuel mines at Neslen and Darke was secretary of that company. It is reported that a retail coal yard has been built at Salt Lake City and similar yards are to be established in other cities of the state.

Spur tracks will be laid from a point near the Joe Reno ranch up the canyon to the coal property, where large chutes will be built for handling the coal. Darke came down from Salt Lake City last week and it is understood at Thompsons that he made all necessary arrangements to start work in the very near future.

DISCOVER SPECTED COAL DEPOSIT NEAR COURT HOUSE

What gives promise of developing into a paying proposition was the discovery recently of a deposit of coal at Court House station, says Moab's Times of Friday last. The locators are John J. Robinson, Capt. R. M. Nelson and Charles J. Bengtson, guards at the prison camp, and they have every confidence that a little development work will uncover a big body of good quality coal. The coal has been tried out and while that on the surface is of rather poor quality, it is believed that a little depth will make possible the production of a large amount of good coal for local consumption. The locators have given John E. Brown a contract by which he will drive a tunnel on the vein a hundred and fifty feet in length during the present year. He will be given a one-fourth interest in the property as a consideration for his work.

COLORADO MINERS ASK FOR DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION

Deferred classification for coal miners is asked in a communication forwarded to the federal fuel administration by the Colorado fuel commission. The commission declares that production for 1918 will be less than that of 1917 unless provision is made to keep skilled labor in the mines.

The 1917 production was 12,500,000 tons of coal and the estimated output for 1918 is fifteen million tons. The commission declares that if the miners now listed in early classes under the selective draft law are called into service, 1918 production would be about 11,500,000 tons. Many of the miners are classified as unskilled labor under the draft, the commission says, contending they should be listed as skilled necessary industrial labor, a deferred class.

ALASKA COAL MINES ARE HELPING THE FUEL SUPPLY

SEATTLE, Wash., March 1.—Two Alaska coal mines will be adding to the nation's fuel supply this year. The mines, now being developed by the government in the Matanuska district, it is expected this year will not only produce coal sufficient for use of the government railroad, but will become shippers to other sections of Alaska and even to the states.

It is expected also that one or two mines will be opened in the Chickaloon district. The Moose Creek mine, in the same district, is producing fifty tons a day and further development work is under way by the government.

General Warning Given.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—A general warning was issued by the fuel administration tonight to coal producers that where they are selling their output under contracts made prior to the fixing of coal prices by President Wilson they will not be permitted to charge the forty-five cents additional given to operators in most increased wage costs.

The contract price, whether higher or lower than the government fixed price, must stand, the fuel administration declared, except where contracts specifically made provision for any changes in price to meet wage advances.

Mine Is Abandoned.

LINCOLN, Ill., March 4.—With a fire raging in the depths of the Lincoln Coal company's mine here (far more than five months, the owners have been compelled to abandon it. It has been sealed and resented time and again without avail. The fire started last October. The mine is one of the largest in the Logan district.

Saving the Coal Supply.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Combination of electric generating systems and elimination of hundreds of isolated and uneconomical plants is under consideration by the fuel administration as a means of saving fuel supplies. Representatives of the fuel administration left here tonight for New York to attend hearings before the public service commission there at which the subject will be taken up as affecting New York city. Millions of tons of coal would be saved, fuel administration officials

JOHN R. LAWSON IS HEAD OF NEW UNION

COLORADO LABOR LEADER QUILTS UNITED MINE WORKERS.

Three-Fourths of the Former Strength of District 15 Said to Be Represented in the Independent Union of Miners of America—Utah Is One of the Three States Covered.

DENVER, Colo., March 2.—John R. Lawson, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, has resigned. Lawson will assume the presidency and leadership of the newly organized Independent Union of Miners of America. He is widely known in labor circles throughout the West. The Independent Union of Miners of America completed its organization Thursday night last at a convention held at Pueblo, Colo. All its present members are insurgents who seceded from District No. 14 of the United Mine Workers of America following charges made by Lawson of irregularities in the recent election of the District Miners which kept him from being president.

The new organization claims to represent already three-fourths of the former strength of District 15. An attempt will be made to make the organization national in scope. Union men here say local unions will be established as soon as possible in every mining camp of the country. Because the new union is not affiliated with the state federation or the American Federation of Labor, Lawson was obliged to resign the presidency of the state federation in order to join the insurgent miners. He has given up membership in the United Mine Workers. Lawson came into national prominence as a labor leader at the time of the big coal mine strikes through Colorado, which started in 1913, and because of his part in the so-called Ludlow massacre, when state soldiers and strikers engaged in a pitched battle.

District No. 15 of the United Mine Workers of America comprises the states of Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. Lawson was a candidate for president in the January elections. E. L. Doyle of Frederick, Colo., was a candidate for international committeeman and joined with Lawson in making charges of irregularity. Both laid much blame on the international executive committee of the United Mine Workers.

SEVEN HUNDRED APPLICANTS FOR FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES

In the presence of press representatives last Monday the state land board conducted its drawing of applications for land selections under the act of fifty thousand acres in Utah, Tuesday, the secretary, Arthur Kuhn, noted the conflicts—that is, where there are two or more applications for the same tract or partly overlapping—and awards will be made to the highest bidders and the overlaps adjusted.

In making the drawing the number of each application was stamped on a separate slip of paper and placed in a small envelope without outside notation. These envelopes were placed in a large box and well shaken up and mixed before they were extracted, one at a time, from the receptacle. A newspaper representative drew the first hundred numbers and the job of picking out the envelopes went the rounds among the board members.

There were about seven hundred applications in all, representing approximately a hundred and eighty-five thousand acres. As each envelope was taken out of the box it was opened by Secretary Kuhn and the number of the application and the acreage applied for noted by a clerk in the drawn order. As soon as the conflicts are adjusted the board will announce the awards, but it is probable that several days will be required to make the necessary adjustments.

ASTOUNDING REPORT FOR PRICE

The wife of a merchant had stomach trouble so bad she could eat nothing but toast, fruit and hot water. Everything else would sour and ferment. ONE SPOONFUL buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler's-Ka benefited her INSTANTLY. Because Adler's-Ka flushes the ENTIRE alimentary tract it relieves ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach, or gas and prevents appendicitis. It has QUICKEST action of anything we ever sold. A. D. Sutton Drug Co.—Adv.

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Up Stairs Over Commercial Bank. Phone 17. Price, Utah.

LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE MAY BE STILL FURTHER REDUCED

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Passenger train service in the West may be reduced one-third or more by rearrangement of schedules to be announced shortly by Director General McAdoo. Neither Salt Lake City nor any of the intermediate territory will be much affected by McAdoo's order, in the opinion of C. M. Hall, assistant to H. V. Platt, vice president and general manager of the Oregon Short Line, and F. E. Clarity, assistant general manager of the Denver and Rio Grande.

"We operate only two trains a day to Denver," says Clarity. "and it is not likely that either of these will be taken off. Anticipating the government's order, we reduced our passenger service weeks ago. The only effect that I can see in this section may be the consolidation of two trains now running between Ogden and Omaha," stated Hall. "The Oregon Short Line, situated as a central point between other systems, now operates only enough trains to make proper connections."

E. W. Stephens, assistant state leader of boys' agricultural clubs in Utah, has returned from Washington, D. C., where he had been in attendance upon a convention of club leaders from all over the United States. He reports great interest and activity in food production by the boys' clubs throughout the country. Utah is in the front rank in efficiency in this valuable work.

NOTICE TO WATER USERS—

State Engineer's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 29, 1918. Notice is hereby given that James W. Loof, borrower, whose postoffice address is Price, Utah, has made application in accordance with the requirements of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, as amended by the Session Laws of Utah, 1909, 1911 and 1913, to appropriate six (6) second-foot of water from Bob Wright Fork of Gordon Creek in Carbon county. Said water will be diverted at a point which lies 1440 feet south and 1900 feet west from the northwest corner of Twp. 14 South, Range 8 East, Salt Lake base and meridian, and conveyed by means of a ditch for a distance of 2700 feet and there used from April 15th to October 1st of each year to irrigate two hundred and eighty acres of land embraced in the NE 1/4, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, and SW 1/4, Sec. 8, township 14 S., range 8 E., Twp. 14 S., Range 8 E., Salt Lake base and meridian. This application is designated in the state engineer's office as No. 7582. All protests against the granting of said application, stating the reasons therefor, must be made by affidavit in duplicate, accompanied by a fee of \$2.50, and filed in this office within thirty (30) days after the completion of the publication of this notice. G. F. MCGONAGLE, State Engineer.

Date of first pub. March 1, 1918. Date of completion of publication April 1, 1918.

In examining a tract of land for alfalfa frequent borings should be made with a soil augur to determine the character of the soil and subsoil as well as the drainage conditions. This instrument will usually be of greater value in determining the adaptability of a particular tract to alfalfa than a chemical analysis of the soil. A common one and a quarter inch augur with the blank lengthened and a suitable crossbar for a handle is practical for this use.

If it comes from The Sun the printing is done right and the stock is the best.